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PHYLLACHORA? YUCCAE E. & E.

Stromata gregarious, elliptical or oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mm., subseriate, sunk in the substance of the leaf, and covered above by the blackened epidermis. Ascigerous cells 80–90 μ diam., finally confluent. Asciblong–cylindrical, narrowed above, paraphysate, 50–60 \times 7–8 μ , filled with granular matter and oil-globules. Sporidia not yet formed.

On *Yucca angustifolia*. June, 1895.

HAPLOSPORELLA MEXICANA E. & E.

Stromata numerous, purplish-black, erumpent, subseriate, often confluent for 1 or more cm. and 2–3 mm. broad, entirely covered at first, soon visible through cracks in the ruptured epidermis, of soft, carnose texture, flat-pulvinate, the mycelium blackening the inner substance of the stem. Perithecia (ascigerous cells)? closely packed, 190–230 μ diam., becoming subconfluent. Sporules obovate at first, and hyaline, finally brown and mostly elliptical, 15–22 \times 11–13 μ , on stout basidia mostly shorter than the sporules.

On account of the carnose stroma this should perhaps be referred to the genus *Aschersonia* in the Fam. Nectrioideae, but the sporules and the dark color would make it *Haplosporella*.

On dead stem of *Magnolia Mexicana*. June, 1895.

MELOGRAMMA EGELINGII E. & E.

Stroma subcuticular, 1–2 mm. diam., ovate, the apex erumpent, substance white, granular and finally crumbling. Perithecia (14–20), peripheral, ovate, 200 μ high, 150 μ broad, black, immersed in the surface of the stroma which finally crumbles away, leaving them partially free, narrowed above into an acute ostiole, which is finally perforated and obtuse. Asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate, paraphysate, p. sp. 75–85 \times 12 μ . Sporidia biserial, cylindrical, obtusely rounded at the ends, 5-septate and more or less constricted at the septa, one cell near the middle generally swollen, yellow-brown, becoming opaque, 20–23 \times 6 μ .

On dead leaves of *Agave*. May, 1893.

Proceedings of the Club.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8TH, 1895.

The President in the chair and 27 persons present.

Prof. Arthur M. Edwards, M. D., Mrs. C. Rice and Mr. Charles Ericson were elected active members.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Council of the Scientific Alliance, announcing the opinion of the Council that it would be advantageous for the secretaries of the societies forming the Alliance to transmit abstracts of the proceedings for publication in *Science*. Upon motion of Dr. Allen, it was unanimously resolved that the Club concur in the above opinion.

Dr. T. F. Allen reported a visit to the islands lying near Lands End, and spoke of the peculiarly equable climate, and its effects upon the flora and productions. He had found Hooker's British Flora an unsatisfactory book for field work.

Mr. Lighthipe spoke of his observations in the pine barrens, especially with reference to *Schizaea* and *Chrysopsis*.

Dr. Small exhibited a map upon the blackboard, indicating his travels in Georgia in securing a forestry exhibit for the Atlanta exposition. He also briefly described the form of the exhibit, which was in duplicate. He promised a farther report at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. Britton announced collecting *Panicum colonum* L., a tropical species related to *P. Crus-galli*, in Virginia, and the discovery of a large patch of *P. verrucosum* on Staten Island by Mr. Tyler. He also announced that the organization and actual commencement of work on the New York Botanical Garden had taken place.

Brief remarks were also made by Miss Ingersoll and Messrs. Tyler, Van Brunt and Van Sickle. Mr. Van Sickle referred particularly to the occurrence of the Russian Thistle in northern Jersey and of *Azolla Caroliniana* at Passaic.

The President reported upon his observations upon the western slope of the Catskills, a few miles from the locality of the old Mountain House, speaking particularly of a white flowered form of *Impatiens aurea*. He brought a number of sets of some of his more interesting collections which were distributed among the members.